

# LAURIER AND MCKINLEY IN CHICAGO

## Speeches at Chicago Banquet to Honor the President.

### Laurier Speaks for the Canadians—No Backward Steps in American Policy—From Plymouth Rock to the Philippines.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—Chicago's great Auditorium never held a greater gathering than tonight, when the Chicago Day banquet was held within its walls under the auspices of the Fall Festival Committee. The great stage, upon which 1000 people can easily find standing room, had been enlarged and a great floor built out over the seats of the parquet, quadrupling the floor space of the stage.

The President, who was the guest of honor, sat at a raised table on the right of Melville E. Stone, the toastmaster. Other distinguished guests were at the same table, among them being Vice President Don Ignacio Mariscal of Mexico, Premier Wilfrid Laurier of Canada, Senator Manuel de Azpiroz, Secretary Gago, Attorney-General Smith, Secretary Long, Secretary Hitchcock, Secretary Wilson, General David H. Henderson, Senator Boies Penrose, Major General Wesley Merritt, Brigadier General Thomas M. Anderson, General A. A. Alger.

The material part of the banquet occupied two hours, and it was nearly 10 o'clock when Mr. Stone rapped for order and brought the intellectual portion of the program to the front in a brief address. Governor Tanner delivered an address of welcome.

Mr. Stone introduced President McKinley, who spoke as follows: "Mr. Laurier and Gentlemen: I am glad to join you in extending a sincere welcome to the distinguished statesmen and diplomats who represent the great countries adjoining us on the south and the north. We are bound to them by ties of mutual good feeling and we rejoice in their presence. We are bound to them by ties of mutual good feeling and we rejoice in their presence. We are bound to them by ties of mutual good feeling and we rejoice in their presence."

Mr. Stone introduced Sir Wilfrid Laurier of Canada, who, he announced, was to speak on "The Dominion." The band played "God Save the Queen," the audience rising and joining in the chorus. The greeting which was accorded the Premier as he arose to speak was hearty in the extreme. After a short pause, through the hall, and men rose to their feet and waved their hands frantically. The Premier of Canada, who had just recovered his self-possession.

Mr. Laurier spoke as follows: "The Canadian Premier expressed his deep appreciation of the sympathetic reception, uttered his belief that the Canadian people would at all times reciprocate the kindly feelings manifested by those present—reciprocate not only in words evanescent, but in actual living deeds, and said it was an evidence of the good relations which ought to prevail between two such countries as the United States and Canada that the people of Chicago had invited Canadian delegates to participate in their day of rejoicing."

Continuing, he said: "May I not say that while our relations are not always as brotherly as they should have been, may I not ask, Mr. President, on the part of Canada and on the part of the United States, are we not sometimes too prone to stand by the full conception of our rights and exact all our rights to the last pound of flesh? May I not ask if there have not been too often between us petty quarrels, which, happily, do not wound the heart of the Nation?"

"I am proud to say in the presence of the Chief Executive of the United States that it is the belief of the Canadian Government that we should make a supreme effort to better our relations, and make the Government of President McKinley and the present Government of Canada, with the assent of Great Britain, so to work together as to remove all causes of discussion between us. And, regarding the Commission which sat first in the old city of Quebec, and sat next in the city of Washington, but whether sitting in Quebec or sitting in Washington, I am sorry to say the result has not been commensurate with our expectations—shall I speak my mind? (Cries of 'Yes, yes.')

"We met a stumbling block in the question of the Alaska frontier. Well, let me say here and now, that the Commissioners could not settle that question, referred to their particular governments and they are now dealing with it. May I be permitted to say here and now that we do not desire one inch of your land (applause); but if I say, however, that we want to hold our land, that would not be an American sentiment, though it would not be a British or Canadian sentiment, I am here to say above all, my fellow countrymen, that we want not to stand upon the extreme limits of our rights. We are ready to give and to take."

"There are no two nations today on the face of the globe, so united as Great Britain and the United States of America. (Cheers.) The Secretary of State told us a few months ago that there was no treaty of alliance between Great Britain and the United States of America. It is very true there is between the United States of America and Great Britain today no treaty which the pen can make, but there is between Great Britain and the United States of America a unity of blood, of blood which is thicker than water. (Applause.) And I appeal to recent history when I say that whenever one nation has to face emergency—a greater emergency than usual—forthwith the ships of other nations go to their sister. (Applause.)"

In conclusion he said: "Can we not hope that if ever the banners of England and the banners of the United States are again to meet on the battlefield they should meet entwined together in defense of some holy cause, in the defense of holy justice, for the defense of the oppressed, for the enfranchisement of the downtrodden and for the advancement of liberty, progress and civilization. (Great applause.)"

The welcome extended to Sir Wilfrid Laurier was repeated when the next speaker, Vice President Mariscal of Mexico, rose. He spoke briefly, answering to the toast, "The Republic of Mexico."

Civil War disunion was the fear of men of all sections. That word has gone out of the American vocabulary. It is spoken now only as a historical memory. North, South, East and West were never so welded together, and while they may differ about internal policies, they are all for the Union and the maintenance of the flag.

Has patriotism died out in the hearts of the people? Witness the 250,000 men springing to arms and in thirty days organized into regiments for the Spanish war, and a million more ready to respond; and the more recent enlistment of 70,000 men, with many other thousands anxious to enlist, but whose services were not needed. Has American heroism declined? The shattered and sinking fleets of the Spanish Navy at Manila and Santiago, the charge of San Juan and El Caney and the intrepid valor and determination of our gallant troops in more than forty engagements in Luzon attest the fact that the American soldier and sailor have lost none of the qualities which made our earlier Army and Navy illustrious and invincible.

After 123 years the pyramidal stands unshaken. It has had some severe shocks, but it remains immovable. It has endured the storms of war, only to be stronger. It stands firmer and gives more promise of duration than when the fathers made it the symbol of their faith. May we not feel assured that if we do our duty Providence, which favored the undertakings of the fathers and every step of our progress since, will continue his watchful care and guidance over us, and that the "hand that led us to our present place will not relax his grasp until we have reached the glorious goal he has fixed for us in the achievement of his end?"

Following the address of the President, which was received with every manifestation of enthusiastic approval, Mr. Stone introduced Sir Wilfrid Laurier of Canada, who, he announced, was to speak on "The Dominion."

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Our national credit, often tried, has been ever upheld. It has no superior and no stain. The United States has never repudiated a national obligation, either to its creditors or to humanity. It will not now begin to do either. It never struck a blow against civilization and never struck its colors.

## SITTING OUT OF DOORS.

Four Points Worth Remembering on Summer Evenings.

"Sitting out on summer evenings" is the subject of a little talk in The Ladies' Home Journal, as follows:

This is a custom not to be condemned, but to be encouraged under favorable circumstances. From a social as well as a health point of view it is desirable when the necessary precautions are taken—viz:

First.—Protect yourself, if in a malarial district, by keeping the system well toned up through proper exercise and nutritious food, thus fortifying yourself outwardly and inwardly. Disease is not an attack, but a summing up. Keep all of the vital organs up to the proper standard of activity, and they will do excellent sentinel duty and will not allow the enemy to encroach upon you. Malaria (bad air) is more or less prevalent everywhere, but all bad air is not malarial. All things considered, outdoor air is preferable to indoor air on hot summer nights.

Second.—Avoid a draft, if overcooled. Third.—Sit under cover, if possible, if there is much dampness in the air. Remember that electricity is life, and that we do not get it from the earth, but the earth takes it from us; therefore keep your feet from the wet boards or the wet grass in order that the vitality of your body be not reduced by the dampness conducting the electricity from your body. Even the dampness of the clothing is not desirable and should by all means be avoided, as it also reduces the vital force. Sitting under cover, unless the dampness is very penetrating, will not affect unpleasantly one who is in fairly good health.

Fourth.—Protect the back of the neck when sitting out of doors. It is the most vulnerable point for colds in the whole body—that is, if there are no diseased organs. I am now talking of prevention, not the removal of disease. The word "cold" is a misnomer. It is more akin to a fever; the system becomes closed as the pores become closed, and the circulation is impeded, and what is commonly called a cold is the result. Whatever may be your manner of dressing during the day, when night comes make preparation for the atmospheric change. Try it. It may still be warm, but it is less warm than during the day; hence more protection is needed for the body. Men, for some reason, are likely to be more cautious than women. A man may have been comfortable during the day by wearing a very thin coat, but when night comes he dons a heavier one, while the woman often sacrifices comfort for look, and makes no addition to her day attire.

Out of Door Furniture.

The Designer shows a nice little holder which does away with all annoyance to croquet or tennis players in connection with looking after balls, rackets, mallets, etc. It will hold not only the balls, but everything pertaining to either game, and can be carried basket fashion by the stout strap that is fastened across from side to side. The pictured one has a brilliant scarlet frame, and the holder part is made of red and white duck, bound along the edges with scarlet braid. As neither tennis nor croquet implements weigh very much it is not necessary to have the frame extra strong. Lightness

of the Chief Executive of the United States that it is the belief of the Canadian Government that we should make a supreme effort to better our relations, and make the Government of President McKinley and the present Government of Canada, with the assent of Great Britain, so to work together as to remove all causes of discussion between us. And, regarding the Commission which sat first in the old city of Quebec, and sat next in the city of Washington, but whether sitting in Quebec or sitting in Washington, I am sorry to say the result has not been commensurate with our expectations—shall I speak my mind? (Cries of 'Yes, yes.')

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Has the Republic lost any of its strength? Has the Republic lost any of its virility? Has the self-governing principle been weakened? Is there any present menace to our stability and duration? These questions bring but one answer: The Republic is sturdier and stronger than ever before. Government by the people has been advanced. Freedom under the flag is more universal than when the Union was formed. Our steps have been forward, not backward. "From Plymouth Rock to the Philippines the grand triumph march of human liberty has never paused."

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